

incurable eczema, tularemia, many disorders and diseases, swollen joints, stiffness, lumps, tired feeling, lack of pep and energy, a large variety of ailments, eczema, abortions, allergies, arthritis, neuritis, rheumatism, rheumatic fever, asthma, colitis, constipation, marked weakness, gastritis, vertigo, diabetes, marked nervousness, depressions, fears, etc., marked mental trouble apparently melancholia, achlorhydria, pulmonary disturbance, heart trouble, tachycardia, and loss of weight. The articles were not adequate and effective treatments for such conditions. The articles were misbranded in the above respect when introduced into, while in, and while held for sale after shipment in, interstate commerce.

The articles were alleged also to be misbranded when introduced into and while in interstate commerce, under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods.

DISPOSITION: January 12, 1953. The Schrock Bros. Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the leaflets be destroyed and that the *mineral tablets* and the *nutritional tablets* be released under bond for relabeling, under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency.

3916. Misbranding of Gramer's Sulgly-Minol. U. S. v. 138 Bottles, etc. (F. D. C. No. 33578. Sample No. 40741-L.)

LIBEL FILED: September 9, 1952, District of Idaho.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about August 7, 1952, by C. F. Moore, from Spokane, Wash.

PRODUCT: 138 bottles of a product known as "Gramer's Sulgly-Minol" at Nampa, Idaho, together with the following printed matter, which had been shipped to Nampa, Idaho, previous to the shipment of the product: (1) labels to be attached to the bottles, reading, in part: "4 Fluid Ounces Gramer's Sulgly-Minol A Solution of Sulphur, Glycerine, Sulphurated Lime and Isopropyl Alcohol 6%," (2) yellow circulars headed "Now Try Gramer's Sulgly-Minol," (3) white circulars headed "Gramer's Sulgly-Minol," (4) order sheets headed "Arthritis," and (5) leaflets headed "Dear Sulgly-Minol User."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the labeling of the article, consisting of the above-mentioned bottle labels, yellow circulars, order sheets, and leaflets which accompanied the article, was false and misleading. The labeling represented and suggested that the article, diluted with water and used as a foot bath, applied to the soles of the feet or used as a tub bath was an adequate and effective treatment for arthritis and kindred ailments, rheumatic ailments, pains in the hips, legs, heels, ankles, joints of the shoulders, arms, neck, and collarbone, and muscles of the back, legs, and feet, open sores, stiffness and soreness in legs and knees, and boils; that the article was a blood purifier; and that it was a preventive against arthritic and rheumatic conditions. The article, when used as directed, was not an adequate and effective treatment for the conditions stated and implied, and it was not capable of fulfilling the promises of benefit made for it.

DISPOSITION: November 7, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

3917. Misbranding of McKay's Maxlin liniment. U. S. v. 92 Cartons, etc. (F. D. C. No. 33905. Sample No. 49748-L.)

LIBEL FILED: October 9, 1952, Southern District of New York.